

Abroad

Luxembourg

Plucking Terrorism

Is there a solution to the problem of prosecuting terrorists within the confines of the ten-member European Community? Does the process of extradition from one country to another at the request of judicial authorities violate the cherished right of asylum? To what extent would a terrorist apprehended and tried in another country threaten to "import" his own terrorism as a reprisal? These thorny questions are being debated among Community members here as a result of the proposal by French Minister of Justice Robert Badinter to harmonize the right of asylum with the necessity of bringing political criminals to justice. The French proposal includes the creation of a European tribunal to adjudicate political crimes when national competence is dubious. Badinter was careful to explain that no national sovereignty would be compromised by the proposal. The European court would be complementary to national courts, and would only intervene when these were incapable of adjudicating a specific case. If one country, for example, were to refuse to extradite a person arrested within its borders for crimes in another country, the courts of the first country would be forbidden to bring to trial a defendant accused of acts committed beyond that court's jurisdiction or competence. Attention was also given to the idea originally put forward by former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of a "European judicial space," whereby the refusal to extradite would entail the obligation to prosecute.

Tirana

Send in the Royals

Albania, which has been ruled for forty years by the super-durable tyrant Enver Hoxha, continues to project its image as a fortress of pure, non-revisionist Communism, after having broken successively with Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, and the People's Republic of China. Its bastions were recently threatened, however, when "exiled criminals" in the form of Albanian royalists who support the return of pretender King Leka I invaded the remote country on the Adriatic. They were discovered attempting to disembark on the Albanian coast but were "totally liquidated in five or six hours," according to the local news agency. King Leka, now living in a Paris suburb, said he knew about the landing but was not part of it. "In any case," he added, "an operation of the style of the Bay of Pigs was doomed to failure. I am counting rather on a revolution in the interior of the country."

Peking

Sifting Sands

Colonel Qaddafi, the ruler of Libya, has just completed his first official visit to the People's Republic of China, an event that marks not only a new stage in the relationships between the two countries, but illustrates some of the subtleties of China's diplomatic maneuvers in Africa and the Middle East. Qaddafi had been on poor terms with the Chinese since they supplied military material to President Sadat of Egypt four years ago. But in the last year relations have improved. A few months ago, for example, He Yin, former vice minister of foreign affairs and Peking's leading Middle East expert,

visited Tripoli, and in June, a Chinese economic delegation renewed commercial ties with Libya. Other visits have been exchanged since. From the Chinese point of view, the rapprochement with Libya has two purposes, according to diplomatic observers. One is to strengthen relations with any country in the Near or Middle East that may prove a thorn in the side of the two superpowers. That is why China applauded the role of France in the Lebanese crisis. The second plan is to cultivate cordiality with governments that are thought to be too close to Moscow, such as those of Ethiopia, Angola, and Southern Yemen. Better relations with Libya would impress such governments. That does not mean Peking agrees wholeheartedly with Tripoli. There is disagreement on several important points, notably Chinese support for the Fez Arab summit and the earlier Saudi peace plan. And China continues to regard Egypt as a friend and ally against the Soviet Union. Above all, the Chinese are anxious to convey the message that they are not automatically committed to the anti-Soviet positions of the United States.

London

Weaker Strength

The labor-controlled Greater London Council has a dilemma on its hands: what to do about the sport of female wrestling, and specifically whether to license premises within its jurisdiction where the sport can be practiced. Two feminist factions are opposing each other in the controversy. One side says that women should have the same athletic privileges as men and be allowed to participate in any sport that males indulge in. This faction is for licensing the fights. The second group maintains that wrestling matches between women are designed solely for the enjoyment of sexist men and should be outlawed as spectacles degrading to women. A male member has suggested that female wrestling should be permitted, but only in front of an all-woman audience. The issue will be settled when the Council votes in December.



Uluschak, *Edmonton Journal*

Rothco

"Occupation? Trying to find one!"

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